## WEST BRANCH PUBLIC SALE

of valuable Real Estate. WILL be sold at Public Sale, on

WEDNESDAY the 12th day of JUNE next, the following valuable Real Estate, tate the estate of Joun Kaufman, who died

A certain Tract of Land. situate in Buffalo township, Union county, containing about

112 acres.

adjoining lands of John Byler, Jas M'Gee, Danl Rangler and others, nearly all cleared and in a good state of cultivation, about 10 acres of which are excellent Meadow. On acres of which are exchange of said Farm is a large Orchard of choice Fruit, a large Bank Barn, two Dwelling Houses, a

outbuildings. There is a never failing Spring of Water and Well near the buildings.

Also, a Tract of good Timber Also, a Tract of Land, consisting of Oak, Pine, Land, consisting of Oak, Pine, Situate in West Buffalo township, Union county, about two miles from the above described Farm, adjoining lands of Jeremi ah Auderson, Susanna M'Gee, Beneville Reish, and others, containing about One Hundred Acres.

Said Timber Land will be sold in lots to suit ourchasers.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, on the premises, when the conditions will be made known by THE HEIRS

of said John Kauffman, deceased.

HOUSE and Small FARM

her offers the Borough, a cond leading and Er a large two Frame Barrien. The lidings. The lidings. The Borone Trees on Er public bus will support out in Tow FOR SA.

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Lots.

Orphans' Court Sale. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lycoming County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Dr. Wm. H. Lupwie, late of the Borough of Lewisburg, Union county, deceased, will offer for sale, at public outery, on

Lewisburg, May 15, 1849

Tuesday the 4th day of June next,

ensuing, all that certain FARM situated in the township of Washington, equaty of B. F. Pauling, John Benner, and otherscontaining 94 acres and 78 perches pent measure, whereon is erected a Dwelling-House, a Barn, and other outbuildings also a well of water, an excellent orchard, and premises is all clear, under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation.

Also at the same time and place, a certain tract of TIMBERLAND, also situated in the lownship of Washington aforesaid, neat measure, all well timbered, and will he sold in one tract, or in lots to suit purchasers.

Sale to be held on the first above descri bed premises, and to commence at 11 o'will be given, and terms of sale made known JOHN SCHRACK. JAMES MOORE JR.

Adm'rs of W. H. Ludwig, dec'd Lewisburg, May 4, 1350

From the New York Working Farmer. Rise and Fall of Sap in Trees.

BY PROP. LINDSLLY

What corious hallociation is that which supposes the sap of trees to fall or settle in the winter into the roots! One would have thought that the notorious difficulty of craming a quart of water into a pint measure might have suggested the imbrob. ability of such a phenomenon. For it certainly does require a very large amount of credulity to believe that the fluids of the trunk and head of a tree can, by any natural force of compression, be compelled to enter so narrow a lodging at the root.

We shall assume the word sap to signify the fluids, of whatever nature, which are contained in the interior of a tree. In the spring the sap runs out of the trunk when it is wounded; in the summer, naturns and winter it does not unless exceptionally. make its appearance. But in truth the sar is always in motion at all seasons and under all circumstances, except in the presence of intense cold. The difference is that there is a great deal of it in the spring and much 'es at other seasons.

When a tree falls to rest at the approach of winter, its leaves have carried so much more fluid than the roots have been able to supply, that the whole of the interior is in a state of comparative dryness, and a large portion of that sap which once wafluid, has become solid in consequence of the various chemical changes it has undergone. Between simple evaporation on the one hand and chemical solidification on the other, the sap is, in the au umn, so much diminished in quantity as to be no longer

ng cold is in proportion to the completeness of this drying process.

chemical changes by assimilation. But the absorbing power of the roots, is not arrested; they, on the contrary, go on sucking fluid from the soil, and driving it sustained in autumn by its leaves is made good, and the whole plant is distended with watery particles. This is a most wise provision in order to insure abundant food to the new born leaves and branches, when warmth and light stimulate them into growth.

During all the winter period the sap appears to be at rest, for the re-filling process is a very gradual one. But M. Biot many years ago proved by an ingenious apparatus, that the rate of motion of the sap may be measured at all seasons, and he assertained it to be in a state of considerable activity in mid-winter. Among other things, he found that frost had considerable influence upon the direction in which the sap moves. In mild weather the sap is constantly rising, but when frost was experienced the sap flowed back again-a the nomenon which he referred to the cortracting power of cold on the vessel of the wunk and branches, the effect of which was to force the sap downwards into the roots, lying in a warmer medium; then, again, when the frost reached the roots bemselves and began acting on them, the sap was forced back into the trunk; but as soon as a thaw came and the ground recovered its heat, the roots out of which a part of the sap had been forced upwards, were again filled by the fluids above them, and the sap was forced to fall. A large poplar tree in the latter state, having been cut across at the ground line, the surface of the stump was found to be dry, but the end of the trunk itself dripped with sap. Sap, then, is always in motion, and if it ever settles to the root in a visible manner, that is owing to temporary causes, the removal of which causes its instant re-ascent.

As to the idea that the bleeding of a tree begins first at the root, and in connection with this supposition, that what is called the rise of the sap is the cause of the expansion of buds and leaves and branches, nothing can well be more destitute of any real foundation. If in the spring, when the buds are just swelling, a tree is cut cross at the ground line no bleeding will some distance upwards, but among the mer years, he calculates that, from their branches the bleeding will be found to abundance, they can be readily purchased have commenced. This was observed some years ago by Mr. Thompson, at that Lycoming, about 2 miles north-west from time the Duke of Portland's gardener, who Uniontown, and about 21 miles from the thought he had discovered that the sap of River, adjoining lands of Matthew Brown, trees descends in the spring, instead of ascending; a strange speculation enough it must be confessed. The fact is, that the sap is driven into accelerated motion first at the extremities of a tree, because it is plenty of Limestone. The above described there that light and warmth first tell upon the excitable bods. The moment the buds are excited they begin to suck sap from the parts with which they are in contact; to supply the waste so produced, the adjaadjoining lands of Dr. C. A. Ludwig and cent sap pushes upwards; as the expanothers, containing 78 acres and 98 perches sion of the leaves proceeds, the demand upon the sap near them becomes greater : a quicker motion still is necessary on the part of the sap to make good the loss; and thus from above downward is that percepticlock, A.M., said day, when due attendance ble flow of the fluids of trees, which we call bleeding, effected.

The well known fact of trees sprouting in the spring, although felled in the auumn, proves that the sap had not at that time quitted the trunk to take refuge in the roots. Such a common occurance should into the vulgar errors on this subject.

From the American Agriculturist.

Management of Animals. In breaking or managing a horse, however intractable or stuborn his temper May 16. may be, preserve your own. Almost every fault of the brute arises from ignorance, Be patient with him, teach and coax him and success, in time, is certain. There are tricks, however, which are the results of confirmed habit or viciousness, and ment. A horse accustomed to starting and running away, may be effectually cured by putting him to the top of his speed taking fright ran and threw him, and one pretty thoroughly exhausted.

A horse that had a trick of pulling at duced to better habits, by tying him tightly instantly killed. Leaving the yard, the to a stake driven on the bank of a deep horse ran about a mile and a half, bruising stream. With his tail pointing to the wa- and mutilating the lifeless body in a shockter, he commenced pulling at the halter, ing manner. He was an industrious and which suddenly parted, over the bank he well-doing young man .- [Muncy Lumintumbled, and after a somerset or two, and ary, May 24. floundering a while in the water, he was satisfied to remain at his post in future,

and break no more bridles. A ram has been cured of butting at everything : al everybody, by placing an upresisting effigy in a similar position; when the sudden assault on a wintry day, resulted in the blipg his ramship into a cold bath, which his improved manners took good care to avoid in future.

discoverable by mere incisions. The in the face, by tying his hind legs to a power that a plant may possess of resist- stout ram, on the brow of a hill, while the flock were quietly feeding at the bottom. On being set free, and somewhat startled When the leaves have fallen off, the at setting out, in his haste to rejoin his ree is no longer subject to much loss of friends, he tumbled and thumped master fluid by perspiration, nor to extensive Tray so sadly over the stones and gullies, that he was quite satisfied to confine himself to cooked mutton thereafter.

Man's reason was given him to control " the beasts of the field and the birds of upwards into the system. The effect of the air." by other means than brute force. this is that after some months of such an If he will bring this into play, he will have action, that loss of fluid which the tree has no difficulty in meeting and overcoming every emergency of perverse instinct or bad habit in the dumb things, by his superior conning.

Apple Orchards.

Can you, through the medium of your paper, tell me how apple trees can be made to bear yearly a good crop ? It was my mpression previous to reading your paper hat some apple trees bear only once in wo years. But I suppose that the majorty of fruit trees will yield a crop, under roper culture, yearly. I have some growing in turf ground, which six or eight years ago produced good fruit, but now, ven when they do bear, much of it falls off prematurely. The sotl in which they are situated is of a very rich black.

A SUBSCRIBER. Southampton, L. I., April, 1850.

In answer to the above, we would inorm our correspondent that Mr. R. L. shes, and oyster-shell lime. To this may he added brick dust, burnt clay, leaf the trees properly cleaned and pruned, they can not fail to bear.

Potato Mania in Ireland.

A correspondent of the Times, writes o that paper as follows :- " I learn by the authority of a gentleman of the highest commercial standing in Cork, that no mere newspaper report can convey even a remote idea of the potato mania which has seized all classes in that extensive district. Grass lands, parks, demesnes every available nook, have been cut up for the reception of seed. The cultivation of wheat has been almost totally neglected, s there is no prospect of that crop ever gain proving remunerative, and the only cereals that have been sown are barley and oats, and these to a very limited extent. Supposing the potatoes to escape disease, take place, neither will the sap flow for and the yield to be an average one of formethod in madness," and such, it seems, is the case in the present instance, as the experiment now in progress is made with a view of preparing the land for a success. ion of other green crops in the year follow-

Arrest of a Murderer.

The Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal states that Mr. Jacobs, of Durhamville, recently returned from California, has been arrested n a charge of murder, committed in that country, and that he had been taken back to answer the charge. The Sheriff said that Jacobs and his brother had murdered an old man, in order to obtain a large quantity of gold dust which he had amassed. One of the brothers was taken, convicted, and executed, but this one escaped with a large amount of dust.

It seems that Winter is determined to "Inger in the lap of Spring." On Friday last-May 10-it snowed very rapidly for the space of three hours. The weather remained excessively cold for several days for that season of the year. On the sucput people on their guard against falling ceeding Sunday morning, Jack Frost's congealed breath seemed as copious as we have ever witnessed in the midst of winter, threatning very strongly to blight our fine prospect of an abundant supply of all kinds of fruits .- [Lewisburg (Va.) Chronicle,

Fatal Accident.

A shocking ensualty, occurred a Hughesville, near this place, on Friday evening of last week, which caused the death of a young man named Ellis Van these sometimes require a different treat. Horn, aged about 17. He was sitting upon a harnessed horse, whilst his brother was passing a bucket to him. His horse, on such occasions, and running film till of his legs becoming entangled in one of the traces he was dragged into the barn yard, where, coming in violent contact a delightful farming country, abounding in his bridle and breaking it, was at last re- with a sled, he is supposed to have been

OT The Freeport (Illinois) Journal of the 13th inst., copies our sketch of the life of the late Dr. Rob't Vanvalzah-(who it is thought by some practiced medicine a longer time than any other person known. having been actively engaged in that profession over sixty years)-and adds the following editorial comments:

"The deceased is well known to many of our citizens, formerly residents of Penn- is taking non-committed ground, prepara-A sheep killing dog has been nale too sylvania. He was father of Dr. Thomas tory to a "compromise" or some other rasmuch ashomed ever again to look a sheep Vanvalzah, once a resident of Stephenson cality.

county, and grand-father of Dr. Robert H. Vanvalzah, a recent emigrant from Freeport to California. But few names are more amiliarly associated in the minds of the citizens of Stephenson county than that of Dr. Vanvalzah, and his death, though ripe with age, will create a deep sensation of

[Correspondence of the Chronicle.] GREEN BAY. (Wis.) May 8, 1850. SIR: My last to you, I believe was daed at Baltimore, Since then, I have passed over the intermediate space, via. Philadelphia, New York, and Buffalo, to the delightful terre firms west of Lake Michigan. known as the State of Wisconsin, and over it to the frozen region of Green Bay, via. Lake Winnebego.

Soon after I landed at Milwaukie I set about getting ready to visit the country around Lake" Winnebago" (a name familiar to some of your readers.) The Lake and the country in its vicinity is in every sense of the term beautiful. There is nothing low, or impure, or unhealthy in all the country. The clear water of the lake, its bold and regular banks, and the many safe and natural harbors it affords, are all objects, worthy of admiration. I hesitate not to say, that it is one of the fairest far ming countries I have ever seen. The land rises gradually from the lake, at the rate of one to two degrees; Some of it is prairie, and other parts well timbered; and what is most peculiarly strange is the fact, Congress. that water can be brought to the surface at any point in the neighborhood of the Pell, of Pelham, Ulster county, New York, lake; by boring stone 70 to 100 feet into has succeeded in making his Newton pip- the earth, the water spouts up some two or in trees bear every year by forking in three feet above the ground. I have seen round the roots a liberal compost of char- a number of these springs running out of oal, bonedust, common salt, soot, wood stock two feet high-most beautifully; and to add still to the novelty of these springs, the water is perfectly cool and soft, much mould, or greensand marl. By keeping more so than the water of the lake while every inch of ground through which they bore is impregnated with lime until within

the former and one of the latter are at De- in the discharge of his official duties. PERE® five miles above this place, while nineteen-twentieths of the fall in the river is above that point. The banks of the riv er are generally high and bold, the chan nel from 8 to 12 feet deep, with a firm rock bottom. The country back is generally level on both sides, rather rising, and well timbered, and when cleared is an excellent wheat soil. Government appropriated a portion of land to make it navigable for steam-boats, and men are now at work making slack-water and locks, to get around some of the Rapids. Another improvement in connection with this (and for which also public lands were given.) is a Steam-boat Canal from lake Winnebago Fox river to the Western Rivers-an improvement of no small magnitude, connecting in one unbroken steam-boat communication, our extensive Lake country with the Valley of the Mississippi, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, and up to the North Pole (almost.) Government has also purchased a large tract of land, west of Wolf river, said to be very fine, and although it is not

yet surveyed, hundreds are flocking over and making locations. The atmosphere here seems unpleasant and cold, but the old residents say that it is an unusually cold and backward springthat they have never seen it so before and, taking into consideration the apparent backwardness of the season all over the country, we have no right to doubt their assertion. The country south of lake Winnebago, as low down as Milwaukie and west as far as Rock river, is generally small lakes and small prairies, with what are called "openings," that is, a species of timber land, about as thickly timbered, generally with oak, as an old Pennsylvania orchard. The soil is deep, and a great portion of the country is slightly rolling; but none that I saw could be called hilly. I shall leave this to-morrow, when I shall

see more, and may write more anon. M. \*This is also a great place for fishing : catch a variety, such as sturgeon, bass, pike, &c. I am told that they put up and shipped to the South over a thousand barrels at this point—generally pike, pickerel, white fish, walidepike, and musculogues—besides supplying this country.

The Town Clock has not struck for three or four days. The imp suspects she

H. C. HICKOK, Editor. O. N. WORDEN, Publisher

At \$1.50 cash in advance, \$1.75 in three months, \$2 pai within the year, and \$2,50 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia—V B Palmer and E W Carr.

Lewisburg, Pa.

Wednesday Morning, May 29 A DVERTIZE!—Executors, Administrators, Publi Officers, City and Country Merchants, Manufacturer-Mechanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or t dispose of anything—would do well to give notice of the same through the "Lexibury Caronicle." This paper ha a good and increasing circulation in a community conta-ning as large a proportion of active, solvent producer-consumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

The Editor has resumed his post after a furlough of two weeks, during which time the Publisher has had exclusive management of the editorial department.

As the Publisher took occasion, las week, in our absence and without our knowledge, to introduce our name to the readers of the Chronicle in connection with some of the political movements of the seathat ISAAC SLENKER, Esq., of New Berlin, by the Treaty of New Echota, with the son we think it no more than right to state Maj. CHARLES H. SHRINER, of Mifflinburg. and Col. HENRY C. EYER, of Selinsgrove, have also been warmly recommended by correspondents of the "Union Times" a suitable candidates for a seat in the next

New Post-Office.

Forest Hill, Union Co., Pa .- A.H.Lutz, Post-Muster. We understand this office is in West-Buffalo Tp, on the road from the Buffalo X Roads to Brush Valley. It is a much-needed office. The time and mode of its supply, we have not learned. On last Saturday a-week, while the

Lock on the Canal at Montgomery's Ferry was full, and the upper gates standing open, the large wooden gates at the lower end of some 12 to 18 inches of the water when the lock gave way, and in a short time they have to pass through a hard strata of were swept entirely out. The Supervisor shell rock, said to partake considerably of of the Susquehanna Division, Maj. H. D. Rodearmal, who was in the neighborhood Along the banks of this lake have sprung at the time, was on the spot shortly after, up a number of neat and flourishing towns and within the short period of eight hours within a year or two. The Fox river takes had new gates constructed, and placed in its rise out of this lake, and is destined to position, and boats passing thro' the Lock be one of the most important streams, for as usual. This remarkable feat speaks its length, on the western continent. Hav- volumes for Maj. Rodearmel, and proves ing its rise in the lake it never varies three him to be one of the most energetic and inches from one "coon's age" to another, efficient Supervisors upon the line of the and is consequently an enviable situation public improvements. We remember that for manufacturing purposes, on account of it was objected to him at the time of his its perfect safety. There can not be the appointment, that he was but a young man, slightest danger of having any establish- and inexperienced. But having had occaments injured by floods, at any time, or at sion to pass along this Division some any point, while almost every foot can be weeks since, we can attest from our own occupied, from one end of the river to the ot- observation, that this part of the Canal her. The river is 36 miles in length, empty- has never been kept in better order than gintoGreen Bay, and has a fall of 150/eet. has been the case this season. We have They are beginning to operate upon it. also the concurrent testimony of persons Eight saw-mills and two grist-mills have living along the line, that Maj. R. has been erected within a year or two; six of uniformly been prompt, faithful and thoro'

On Saturday last, as Mr. Thomas Mackey of this place was helping to load some ploughs into a canal boat at one of the wharves on the river bank, he accidentally fell into the hold, and broke his collarhone, besides bruising his side severely and Mr. Crawford, a committee of Nine, (five nearly dislocating the shoulder joint. He is Democrats and four Whigs) was appointed at present confined to his bed, but, we learn. with a fair prospect of an early recovery. House. The Committee performed that

Mr. Wm. L. Harris, of East Buffalo, has presented us with the quill of a Black Eagle, which he shot some time since in the woods near the Turnpike a mile and a half west of this place, and which measured 7 feet 9 inches from tip to tip of the wings. to the Wisconsin river, near fort Winne- There was another eagle in company, of bago. When these improvements are the same ebon hue, which, judging from completed (which will be soon) steam boats its appearance in the air as contrasted with can run from Erie, Pa., around the sue, via the one shot, must have measured at least twelve feet across the wings; but the old natriarch was too wary to permit the marksman to approach within gun-shot.

for counties and townships, and is also claim was adjudicated, that Mr. Crawford this, soldiers went to the Government prepared to supply such persons with churns had any interest in it. - Such is the state. House, which was a tracked. The House as do not choose to buy the right. We ment of Mr.C., and the majority report. have given this churn a careful examina- The Burt report, as well as the Disney tion. It is entirely different from any yet report, differ widely from these conclusions, capable of accomplishing all that is claimed in the claim, though not perhaps the exact for it. It has been tried in some half-a- amount, from his manner of urging it on dozen families in town, and we understand their attention and from the papers in their gave entire satisfaction. Mr.S. is person- possession; and that it was by direct ad- for reinforcements, became pisheartenally worthy of encouragement, and we ministrative influence that the claim for and insisted on going to Key West. bespeak for him the patronage of the com- interest, which amounts to more than four munity. He will remain here for some times the principal, was finally granted. time, and can be found at Mr. Weidensaul's

The disciples of Izaak Walton along the West Branch, as well as no small number among the 'rest of mankind,' will learn with consternation that the last trout has disappeared from the sparkling waters of Ralston. At least such is the burden of Piscator's song, on the first page of this paper. We fain would hope, however, that the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury there is still a few more of the same sort left. If not, our correspondent and his party must have been the most remarkable and precedent. fishers of trout ever seen among our mountain streams-or else (which is quite probable) his 'poetic license' is wonderfully Munchausenish, and that 'last trout' very like a whale. Alas! for the trout or the rhymester, one or the other.

The Galphin Claim.

Some excitement has existed in political circles, lately, on account of the payment of the above claim by the Federal Government, and, as we have not hitherto alluded to it, we give the following brief history of the case for the information of those of our renders who see no other paper.

The claim is brought by the heirs George Galphin, an Indian trader, for ertain lands in Georgia, conveyed to him by the Creek Indians, which lands were subsequently ceded by the United States to pal only.

2. That the interest thereon was paid Georgia. By this treaty of cession, the U.S. undertook to extinguish all the Indian titles. This point is not disputed: the only question is whether Galphin's claim is an Indian title, under the meaning of the less expressly directed by law,

Ex Gov. Crawford, of Georgia (now the Secretary at War) undertook, years ago to secure this claim, on condition of receiving one half of the whole claim or of such part of it as should be paid. From 1833 until the time of his appointment as Secretary at War, Mr. Crawford has utged this claim. In 1835, he endeavored to obtain payment Cherokees. In 1837, he presented the subject before the Legislature of Georgia, Thursday in June next. and continued to urge it, without success, until 1842. Nothing was accomplished till 1848, when an act of Congress was ob-

\$40,000 and \$50,000, was paid under the our minds clearly and satisfactorily rewest approval of R.J. Walker, then See'y of the Treasury. Interest was also claimed, but upon himself, and will do effective services Mr. Walker not having time to examine that point, left it among the unfinished buthat point, left it among the disposed of by editor of the Chronicle [at the State Convention] siness of his office, to be disposed of by notwithstanding his unkind allusion to the Edithis successor. When Mr. Crawford became Secretary at War,he desisted from personal efforts to secure the claim. In May, 1849, he disclosed to President Taylor that he was

interested in a claim which he had been prosecuting before Congress and elsewhere \_We shall give you our pr, certainly, since 1833. He did not, however, state what the claim was, or the amount of his interest in it. The President replied, that n his opinion, none of the pre-existing individual rights of Gov. Crawford had been lad, in the course of the amusements, threw curtailed by his acceptance of office. Mr. Crawford then employed Mr. Bryan or \$3,000, to prosecute the claim, and

assisted him in preparing an argument in support of it. Mr. Whittlesev, the Auditor of the Treasury before whom the case came, decided against it. The matter was then laid before Mr. Meredith, the See'v o the Treasury, who sought the opinion of the Attorney General, Mr. Johnson, which was favorable. The claim for interest amounting to over \$180,000, was then paid. Mr. Crawford's share of the princiinterest, \$94,176 44-total, \$114,568 42.

some stir in the House of Representatives, as well as elsewhere, and at the request of to investigate the matter, and report to the duty, and reported week before last. Mr.Crawford avers that no officer of the

Government who was charged with the adjustment of the claim, was made acquainted with his interest in the claim ; Judge Bryan managed all the business pertaining to it-and the Committee say they have not been able to discover any evidence that Secretary Crawford availed himself of his official position, or of the social relations it established between himself and other 07 Mr. Wm. Segar, of Perry county, is tion, and nothing has been disclosed by the of fifteen men, stood fire like old soldiers. the owner of the right for Warner's patent testimony, to induce them to believe that Elective Cutler Churn," and is now in the Secretary of the Treasury, or the town for the purpose of disposing of rights Attorney General, was aware, until the introduced into this part of the country, and say that Mr. Meredith and Mr. Johnson and we believe it to be a superior article, must have known Mr. Crawford's interest

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Burt, and Mr. Jackson, (Democrats, ) signed one report, which, after a statement was of the case, (in most of which the whole Committee agreed,) presents the following conclusions, viz :

"1st. That the claim of the representatives of George Galpin was not a just demand against the United States.

"2nd. That the act of Congress made to pay the principal of said claim, and it was therefore paid, in conformity wi h law

"3rd. That the act aforesaid did not au thorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on said claim, and its payment was not in conformity with law and

Mesers, Breck, Grinnell, King, and Conrad, (Whige,) report justifying the claim while the South will go for delay.

principal and interest, and referring to prior acts and usages of the Government in proof of the legality of the payment of the

Messrs. Disney, Featherston, and Mann, (Democrats,) presented a report in which which they a rived at the following conclu-

"1. Resolved, That the claim of George Galpin was one that the United States was under no obligations to pay, prior to the passage of the act of 1848, which authorized and required the payment of the princi-

without authority of law or usage.

"3. That Congress should pass a law prohibiting the payment of interest in any case by any officer of the Government un-"4. That Congress should pass a law prohibiting any member of the Cabic cufrom

deciding on any claim or demand against the Government in which any other member of the same Cabinet shall be interested, while they may be thus associated together in the administration of the Government. "5. That we recommend the passage of a law making final decissions made by the

gulating the right of appeal," &c. -The case was made the special order of the day [in the House] for the fourth

heads of the different departments, and re-

We respectfully refer our readers to the able and conclusive Speech,on our first tained, authorizing the Secretary of the page, in favor of an Elective Judiciary. Treasury "to examine and adjust the claim made in the Penn, House of Representatives of the late George Galphin, under the by John B. Packer, Esq., of Sunbury, the treaty made by the Government of Georgia talented Representative of Northumberland with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, in county in the late Legislature. Those of the year 1773," and to pay the amount our readers who are hostile to the proposed found due. This was done, and the prin- Amendment of the Constitution, will field cipal of the claim, amounting to between their various objections referred to, and to Mr. Packer's remarks reflect great credit in behalf of a great popular reform.

"We shall be giad to shake the hand of the

Not so very "unkind," it strikes us, and not written by the Editor at any rate; besides, it does not appear to have been very inpopular with our brethren of the press, from the way it has been copied up stream. "on that occasion," and with a hearty groat that.

COOn Monday evening last, while some children were playing in the streets, a young a stone which struck a little girl in the face, and cut a deep gash across the nose, inflicting a painful and unsightly wound. This is a warning which we trust will be heeded by both parents and children.

Important News from Cuba!

Attack on Cardenas.

Flight of Gen. Lopez

There have been many rumors of late an intended attack upon the Island of pal was \$21,401 98; and of the 80 years' Cuba, by a secret expedition from the United States, and we how have the following tel-When the affair became public, it created egraph news of the attempt and its partic-

> Savannah, May 25. The steamship Isabel touched off this port this morning, from Havana and Key West. She left Havana on the 22d inst.

-two days after the Ohio. Gen. Lopez, and one of his aids. Major Sachez Essnaga, arrived in this city this morning, and have taken lodgings at the

City Hotel. The following information is obtained

from him : The expedition left the Islay del Contov. on the north east corner of the Yucatan coast, on the 16th, and landed at Cardenas en the 19th inst. They lost some time to send an express to Colozo, about ten miles members of the Cabinet, to influence the distant. The expedition entered the town. favorable determination of the claim. It and attacked the jail, supposing it to be was never the subject of Cabinet delibera- the barracks! The tail guard, composed Troops were seen at this moment, crossing the plaza. They were hailed, and answered by firing upon the troops. After was well defended, but was finally burned. The few troops surrendered themselves.

The town of Cardenas remained in pea ceable possession of the invaders. The troops, however, being dissatisfied with their warm reception, and having lost time in getting the wounded and fuel on bear the steamer Creole, which was to return They were closely pursued by the Sp

sh war steamer Pizarro, but escaped. Washington, May 25, 185 The Cuba news by telegraph was

at the President's reception last night, created a sensation. The President been giving his views against the bounds claimed by Texas, but immediately change thet opic to Cuba, and appeared to be take by surprise with the news. There was a cabinet meeting to day.

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It is expected that a proclamation will shortly appear. We understand that Sir Henry Bulwar has had a conference with Mr. Secretary Clayton, in which it is stated that there is a secret treaty between Spain and England, which will require the latter to interfere, even if the island is liberated. It is apprehended that this will lead to a blockade of the whole coast by England, and that some chance collision with the American flag will end in a war.

It is supposed that this busines hurry on the compromise of the North